

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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## Yoshihito

It is not far distant the people of Japan were forbidden to gaze upon their monarch. When the Divine Ruler passed through the streets houses were closed and barred and windows darkened and the inhabitants prostrated themselves in silence and in homage. When this circumstance of history is placed side by side with a modern summer incident of Nikko, with an Emperor sauntering along a public thoroughfare enjoying his vacation, while numbers of people passed unknowing, unrecognized, almost touching him, there is had some comparison of the old and the new Japan.

The sauntering Emperor was Yoshihito, who embodies both the ancient sanctity and the new democracy. He wore an ordinary western sack suit of grey, a Panama hat such as might be seen on Fort street any day protected his head from the Nikko sun, and a stick helped to complete the picture of a very modern ruler. No guard was visible; only two members of the household walked behind, and as the Emperor stopped to enjoy some shop window, these men entered occasionally to make some purchase. Yoshihito likes to encourage the merchants of the Empire. He is a great favorite at those same art shops at Nikko which have attracted so many thousands of American visitors.

Popular belief and a deep reverence for their emperor as lineal descendant of the Sun Goddess have invested his person with such an atmosphere of sanctity that the masses of Japanese people—the older people especially—logical and practical as they undoubtedly are, do not willingly give ear to reports that their sacred monarch is proficient in French, is fond of billiards, and even occasionally wears a sack suit.

The Emperor Yoshihito, born in 1879, until he was proclaimed Crown Prince in 1887, was known as Haruno-miya. At eight years of age he was sent to the Peers' School, that aristocratic institution latterly governed with martial severity by the late General Nogi. The young prince remained there until he was ready to be turned over to private tutors and guardians, among whom were such distinguished men as the late Prince Arisugawa, Marshal Prince Oyama, the late Prince Ito and Marshal Count Oku.

In the course of his short life the present Emperor has established more than one precedent to be expected of a monarch not averse to the acquisition of foreign knowledge. Through him more than one old tradition of the court has been blasted. His tutors were appointed personally by the late Emperor and among them were men who made honest efforts to train the prince according to other moral ideas than those which for centuries had held the imperial court in their sway. Count Oku was one such teacher. His first act on appointment was to petition Emperor Mutsuhito in favor of the abolition of the system which from time immemorial had surrounded imperial princes by court ladies. Oku favored the substitution of military men and the petition being granted, from the year 1892 the friends and tutors of the Crown Prince of Japan were men only.

The young man was trained in the monarchical virtues, instructed in Chinese classics and subsequently in French which, as Emperor, Yoshihito still regularly studies. His tutor in history was the famous general Kukushima, the soldier who rode across Siberia on horseback and was at the coronation of King Edward in the suite of Prince Komatsu. By this officer the future emperor was grounded in military history and military and naval tactics.

By the imperial house law the prince attained his majority at the age of eighteen. A few years later, in 1900, he was married to Princess Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo. On the 30th July, 1912, the Crown Prince succeeded to the throne of his ancestors. For years before the great event he had been made practically acquainted with the business of government, it having been a rule that he attend his father every Saturday in order to familiarize himself with the routine of life of an absolute monarch.

The Emperor's daily life is one of uniform regularity. He rises at six and takes breakfast at eight, alone. From half-past eight until noon he attends to affairs of state dressed in the uniform of a generalissimo. At midday he lunches with the Empress who is first and foremost a good manager and mother. State business again in the afternoon, in foreign civilian dress. At this time of the day His Majesty still finds time to read the classics of the Chinese sages and to pursue French. In the late afternoon a walk in the palace gardens. Dinner is taken between six and seven with the Empress and the evening is often spent in billiards and reading. This is the program of the ordinary day.

His Majesty is endeavoring himself to his people much as did his illustrious father by skill in simple arts that make a strong appeal. In a country where is held an annual poetic competition directed by the imperial household skill as a poet must be an imperial asset and the Emperor by the consent of the judges is so skilled.

Another example of the democracy of the Emperor was furnished last month during the army maneuvers in northern Japan. It has been past custom for cities and towns to make lavish expenditures in decoration and festivals during the passage of the monarch. This time Yoshihito issued a request that no special preparation be

made for his visit. The people were to go about their business as usual, and make no contribution to decoration and pageant. He wished, he said, to proceed to the maneuvers simply and quietly. Speaking of Yoshihito and the coming coronation the semi-official Japan Times said:

The glorious Mutsuhito or Meiji era stands out as peerless in the history of the country, a reign hard indeed to surpass in the excellence of its achievements and the virtue of its head; but this new reign of Taisho is full of bright promises. His reigning Majesty has actually been three years upon the throne and three eventful years they have been. As if to mark the beginning of the new reign, political unrest rudely disturbed the nation in its deep mourning. More disquietude was followed closely by a second great national calamity and mourning. Then a few months later the European war broke out upon the world all unprepared and carried this empire in its flood. Indeed we are still in the midst of the whirl of titanic struggles.

With splendid courage and devotion to his country the Emperor of Japan has attended to affairs of state with diligence and rare wisdom; holding counsel with the veteran statesmen and following close in the footsteps of his father, the late great ruler. He began his reign with evidence of a democratic spirit and a liberal mind.

Like his father, he has never missed an opportunity to show his love and solicitude for the millions of his people. His subjects and his allies look forward with joy and felicitation to the great ceremony of coronation.

While yet princess, Empress Sadako endeared herself to her subjects by numberless acts of graciousness. As Empress she has shown herself to be possessed of the most noble and womanly virtues. Since the outbreak of the war with Germany she has presided diligently over the work of the Red Cross aid for the soldiers at the front. Americans who have seen her at garden parties and receptions describe her as "truly queenly" in appearance. She is beautiful, graceful, stately.

"The Empire of Japan," declared the Times, "rejoices that the throne is shared by so fair and chaste a gentlewoman as the helpmate of our beloved Emperor. The coronation is here. So now, as then, and for ever we cry: 'Long live the Emperor; long live the Empress.'"

## War Against Crime

ACTION on the part of the members of the Men's League of Central Union Church, as taken on Tuesday evening, gives heart to those few who through the years have been attempting, almost single handed, to stem the tide of corruption, inefficiency and lawlessness that has marked the course of the police in this city. Even though the members of the league do nothing more than openly array themselves on the side of law and order they have done much, because the arousing of any manifestation of public indignation against existing conditions had almost been abandoned as an impossibility.

Two years ago this paper exposed the rottenness of one department of the police force. The then civil service commission, taking its cue from the absolute indifference shown by the public, whitewashed the guilty ones and reinstated them in positions of power, the first use of which made by them was to drive out of the detective force those officers who had shown themselves honest enough to help in the exposures.

So signally did vice and dishonesty triumph that the corruption extended itself, until today from the sheriff down, the police are tainted. There are plenty of honest and capable men on the force, but they are wholly subordinated and obliged to walk around with sealed lips and closed eyes.

Conditions, fostered by a public indifference that became daily more amazing to those who know what has been going on, have grown steadily worse. The disclosures being made before the grand jury concerning the rotten conditions in police circles, brought to light through the "escape" of a notorious highwayman from jail, are of a part of things as Honolulu has allowed them to become through unbelief, indifference or stupidity.

But public decency has not been as dead as it seemed, and the demonstration at the meeting of the Men's League proves it. It only remains to be seen how practical is to be the work of the members along the line they have taken up. It may be said, right here, that the worst vice of Honolulu is not to be found at Iwilei and that time taken at this stage in combatting that feature of the situation will be time wasted. Iwilei is simply the most obvious manifestation of the effect of tolerated conditions. The primary labor to remedy that, as well as other things, should be devoted to the elimination of the cause, and the greatest cause is lax, indifferent or criminal conditions in the police force and the office of the city attorney.

Running amuck in the tenderloin would be a spectacular performance, but a useless one. More prostitution can be stopped by campaigning against the lotteries in Honolulu than in shutting up the public cribs. More girls can be stopped from COMMENCING on a life of shame by securing trained police force, the members of

which are at least able to appreciate something of the shame of prostitution and the value of chastity.

The average Honolulu must recognize, as an essential to success in the campaign against open crime and secret corruption, that the responsibility for all that is going on rests in the final analysis upon him. The sheriff is the man we elected, the police are the men we tolerate, the shameless open gambling, the street walking, the pollution at the city jail, the complacency of the courts and the indifference of the supervisors are all due to the fact that the average Honolulu has failed to do his duty.

We are getting just as good service from public employees as we insist upon. We are being protected in our property to the extent we deserve. The chastity of our daughters and the honesty of our sons are foreguaranteed as we have shown by our attitude is the limit of our desires. If we want better than we are getting, we must go after it in a practical man-fashion. If we desire to rid the public service of corruption, we must grope deep in the slime for the roots.

Cleaning up such conditions as exist in this city is no kid glove proposition, nor is it to be attained through Billy Sunday revivals. Fighting entrenched graft requires money and it cannot all be spent for tracts nor amongst the Godly.

The action of the Men's League begins properly. The committee named has a task before it that calls for grit, courage and sticktoitiveness. We wish it Godspeed on its mission and pledge it our whole-hearted cooperation. It is high time that Honolulu did something.

## Confucius In Politics

CONFUCIUS looms large in the controversy which has been hotly waged in China over the monarchical plan. President Yuan Shih-Kai and his supporters are constantly quoting the ancient sage. Advocates of the republic are also using Confucius freely, and urging that the change to monarchy would be a violation of a Confucian oath and consequently would discredit the teachings of the great moral leader in the eyes of the world.

Plans are now in preparation by government officials for the erection of a great bronze statue of Confucius in Peking. At present the ancient sage is represented in the various temples only by pictorial images or sacred tablets. These do not create the vivid impression of the great teacher which the Chinese officials desire, and the movement is under way to place bronze statues of him in Confucian temples throughout the republic.

Mandates have recently been issued by President Yuan Shih-Kai strengthening the position of Confucius' teachings in Chinese schools, and the society for the preservation of peace has constantly quoted the sayings of Confucius concerning loyalty to the emperor in support of the restoration of the monarchy.

Four Confucian canonical books are taught in Chinese schools, and no students who are not thoroughly versed in them are regarded as well educated. Quotations from these books, written nearly twenty-five hundred years ago, are frequently used in nearly all governmental communications. The advocates of absolute concentration of government in an emperor are especially fond of such Confucian excerpts as this: "To no one but the supreme head of the empire does it belong to disturb the established religious and social institutions, to introduce new forms of government, to change the form and use of language. At the present day throughout the empire carriage wheels all have the same standard form and size, all written is written with the same characters, and in all the relations of life all recognize the same established principles."

Public speeches concerning the monarchical movement, letters to the newspapers and editorials in support of the restoration of the empire are filled with quotations concerning the five duties of universal obligation outlined by Confucius and the three moral qualities by which the sage said these duties must be carried out. The first of these duties are those between ruler and subject. Next are the duties between father and son. Then the duties between husband and wife. The fourth duties are between elder brother and younger, and the fifth duties are those in the intercourse between friends. Intelligence, moral character and courage, in the order named, are the three moral qualities upon which Confucius laid great stress. Of these he says: "They are the three universally recognized moral qualities of men. It matters not in what way men come to the exercise of these moral qualities, the result is one and the same."

"Some men are born with the knowledge of these moral qualities; some acquire it as the result of education; some acquire it as the result of hard experience. But when the knowledge is acquired, it comes to one and the same thing. Some exercise these moral qualities naturally and easily; some because they find it advantageous to do so; some with effort and difficulty. But when the achievement is made it comes to one and the same thing."

The effort to strengthen the interest in Confucianism is apparent throughout the vernacular press of China. Scholars are urged to visit his tomb at Chufou, and a more careful reading of his classics is advised. Young men are told that Confucius began gathering disciples around him and teaching the principles of good government at the early age of twenty-two. His services as minister of crime are reviewed, and the marvellous abolition of crime under his direction is emphasized. His great success as a teacher in the later years of his life when he gathered three thousand disciples around him is stressed, and readers are constantly reminded of the enduring fame of this teacher who had the proper ideals of government.

## Time For Non-Partisanship

JUDGE DOLE is "Hawaii's Grand Old Man," one whose life has been so much a part of the history of these Islands during the past thirty years that it should be impossible to direct an attack against him without thoroughly arousing the community, whether that attack be in the open or from under cover. That he should become the center of a political controversy over a job would be incredible, were it not that some other incredible things have already happened.

As President of the Republic, Judge Dole brought the factions together at a critical time and turned the Islands in the direction of annexation to the United States. As the first Governor, he laid the broad foundations for the staunch Americanism that today exists.

Of all men, he should not have to assume the least appearance of a job-seeker. His services to this community and to the United States entitle him to better consideration, and Hawaii owes it to her own self-respect to make that fact plain to Washington.

In the endorsement of Judge Dole for another term as first federal judge, all political parties, all citizens of all races and all other well-wishers of the Islands should join. To decline to reappoint Judge Dole, because some mainland political henchman wants the salary attached to the post, would be an insult to this Territory and, as coming from the representatives of the nation at the capital, an evidence of rank ingratitude.

## Something Will Happen

"Look out for trouble in marine circles should the Great Northern Railway begin advertising Honolulu as a winter resort, and offer a four-day passage to that sunny, comfortable place in one of the finest and swiftest ships in the world."

IN the current number of E. W. Howe's Monthly, just received in Honolulu, there appears an account of the editor's trip from Portland to San Francisco in the steamship Great Northern, which is soon to make regular calls at this port. Mr. Howe is an observing world traveler and his comments will be of interest to his Honolulu friends as well as direct attention of tourists on the mainland to this new steamship service.

The article, in part, is as follows: An official of the Southern Pacific Railway once refused to give an official of the Great Northern what the Great Northern man thought was a fair divide. The Great Northern Railway was selling round trip tickets to average men and women everywhere, and permitting them to go west one way, and return another. The Southern Pacific had the only line from Portland to San Francisco, and the Great Northern man thought the Southern Pacific man demanded more than was fair for the haul from Portland to San Francisco. This was on Tuesday, and before announcing what the Great Northern man did the following day, I digress long enough to say that if you are too hard on a rival, when you have an advantage, he may flounder about in his indignation, and find new and effective ways of annoying you. The Wednesday following the Tuesday when the Southern Pacific man demanded more than the Great Northern man thought was reasonable, the Great Northern man ordered two 12,000 ton ships, exactly alike, to run between Portland and San Francisco in two or six hours. The ships were placed in commission last April; one called the "Great Northern," and the other the "Northern Pacific." They are the most beautiful sea going ships I have ever seen, and I have seen a good many; and they are managed with the effectiveness which distinguishes railroad management everywhere. The ships are not only beautiful and well managed, but very fast; passengers from Portland to San Francisco by the Great Northern ships actually beat the time of the Southern Pacific trains. And in another burst of indignation, the Great Northern man who quarreled with the Southern Pacific man, gave his passengers free meals and rooms between Portland and San Francisco. Old and slow ships have long plied between Portland and San Francisco, but the new fliers of the Great Northern are under railroad management; and, much as railroad management is abused, you can't equal it: it is the best exhibition of business in the world today. When that Great Northern man quarreled with the Southern Pacific man, he also did another nasty thing (from the Southern Pacific view point): he put in modern loading docks at the mouth of the Columbia, and now carries tremendous loads of freight on every trip of these palaces of the Pacific. The experiment was so successful that the "Great Northern" had four hundred and fifty passengers on the 21st of September, 1915; and when this trip becomes more widely known, the ships won't hold the crowds. So the Great Northern man is talking of a third ship like the first two, to be known as the "Burlington." After the Expositions are over, it is said the "Great Northern" will run between San Francisco and Honolulu for the winter. Since man began remembering events, the time between San Francisco and Honolulu has been six days. The "Great Northern" can make it in four. Look out for trouble in marine circles should the Great Northern Railway begin advertising Honolulu as a winter resort, and offer a four-day passage to that sunny, comfortable place in one of the finest and swiftest ships in the world. My enthusiasm for the Great Northern ships is the enthusiasm of a traveler who was pleased, and nothing more. I bought a round trip ticket, and the man who sold it to me recommended the boat trip. I had confidence in his judgment, and went that way. He offered me a ticket from Portland to San Francisco, had I preferred it; and he was a Great Northern man. I had no privileges the other passengers did not enjoy; I express simple appreciation of business men who sold me something at a price I thought was fair. I got more than I thought I was getting when I handed over my money. It is only fair to say we had delightful weather, but without it, I should have had equal appreciation for everything about the ship, except its meals.

## PASSING HOUR

The Boston Transcript means remarks that the seismograph at San Francisco has just registered another fire.

Japan says the government of Yuan Shih-Kai, by Yuan Shih-Kai for Yuan Shih-Kai shall not perish from the earth, just yet, anyway.—Tacoma News.

"Eat less," admonishes Henry Ford, who seems to have succeeded Andy Carnegie as adviser-general to the universe. But it will be noted that Henry does not add the rest of the prescription—"and walk more."—Boston Transcript.

## ANCONA IS HALTED AND TORPEDOED

Survivors of Lost Italian Liner Declare Ship Was Shelled By Raider

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, November 11.—That the Italian liner Ancona had halted before it was torpedoed in the Tyrrhenian Sea by an Austrian submarine, is the declaration of survivors who have reached various ports in the small boats in which they took refuge when the liner was sinking.

They declare also that the submarine, after firing many shots at the liner when it was being halted, continued its shelling, though not directly at the liner, and that a panic was caused thereby which led to many deaths.

The survivors say that the submarine, when five miles away opened fire with its guns, sending shots across the bows of the Ancona. The fifth shot destroyed the chart-house of the liner and the Ancona stopped. The submarine came alongside and ordered that the liner be abandoned, everybody taking to the boats, and while this was in progress the raider's guns continued their firing. The passengers, frightened into a panic, rushed for the boats and many fell overboard.

British newspapers, commenting on the Ancona incident, express the opinion that America is more concerned than the other nations in demanding reparation.

## MASTER OF ANCONA LANDS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

TUNIS, Africa, November 11.—The commander of the Italian liner Ancona has landed here with a boat load of survivors. He says that the submarine did not warn the liner before the firing began and that he stopped his vessel at the first shot.

A boatload of twenty survivors has reached Cape Bon.

## DEATH ANNOUNCED AT 149

WASHINGTON, November 11.—United States Consul General White of Naples has reported to the state department that the Societa Italia, after an investigation of the Ancona sinking, reports 347 saved and 149 lost.

## EXPLOSIVE PURCHASED BY SCHMIDT, IS CHARGE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12.—Special Prosecutor Noel, continuing his address to the jury here yesterday in the case of Matthew Schmidt, the alleged dynamite dealer, declared Schmidt as a member of the dynamite conspiracy bought more than a ton of dynamite under false pretenses, 500 quarters of nitro-glycerine and 500 pounds of nitro-gelatin, to be used to blow up buildings not under construction by the structural ironworkers' union. The special prosecutor said also that part of these explosives caused destruction of the Times Building.

## LIBERTY BELL LEAVES WITH BIG LEIS ON IT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12.—The Liberty Bell left here today for Philadelphia. It is estimated that 8,000,000 people viewed the historic bell while it was at the exposition. As a farewell, the Liberty Bell was decorated with the floral emblems of states and nations, among which a great "Aloha" in Hawaiian leis was conspicuous.

## GOVERNMENT AT VIENNA SUPPRESSES NEWSPAPERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, November 12.—The Vienna Neue and fifty-five other newspapers in Austria-Hungary which have dared discuss the food situation have been suppressed, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Despite the statements both by officials in Austria and Germany that there is plenty of food, a serious shortage of food is declared to exist.

## SWISS TROOPS RECALLED FROM DUTY ON FRONTIER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BASEL, November 12.—Convinced there will be no violation of Switzerland's neutrality the government has issued an order recalling a considerable portion of the troops on frontier duty. Return of the troops will relieve the terrific pressure on the treasury caused by maintenance of large forces of men in arms.

## RIOT IN DUTCH CHAMBER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

AMSTERDAM, November 11.—The Radicals engaged in a riot at the opening session of the Chamber of Deputies today. They have opposed Dr. Leutsch's new cabinet and the sitting has been suspended.

## EXPLOSION IN GERMAN FORT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

AMSTERDAM, November 11.—Eighteen Germans were killed and fifty wounded in an accidental explosion at Fort Machavelette.

## BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, England, November 11.—The British steamer Caria has been sunk in the war zone but the crew was saved.

## ROB SHIP OF CARGO

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

MARSHFIELD, Oregon, Nov. 11.—Beachcombers have looted the wrecked steamer Santa Clara and set the wreck afire by exploding the oil tanks. They have taken so much goods they are unable to get rid of that they are offering shoes for \$1 and opera glasses at 50 cents apiece on the streets.